

No. XVIII.—VIVIPAROUS HABIT OF THE COMMON INDIAN SKINK (*LYGOSOMA INDICA*).

I am not aware if this lizard is known to be viviparous, but a specimen was brought to me on the 19th of August in Shillong so extremely distended that it was obvious some event of a domestic nature was impending. When cut open, 9 perfectly formed young were found crowded together and completely occupying the abdominal cavity. One of these measured $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of which the tail accounted for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This lizard is extremely common about Shillong, and I frequently saw it abroad, and on many occasions disturbed it from beneath stones. I saw many young, evidently this year's progeny in August and September, of a length similar to, or little greater than, the unborn embryos referred to above.

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DIBRUGARH, ASSAM, *October 1907.*

No. XIX.—REMARKS ON THE AGAMOID LIZARD (*PTYCTOLÆMUS GULARIS*).

Reference to Boulenger's work, Fauna of British India, Reptilia and Batrachia (1890, p. 117), makes it appear that this lizard is extremely rare, since he remarks that only two specimens at that time were known—one (the type) in the Berlin Museum, said to be from Calcutta, and a solitary specimen in the British Museum from Sadiya, Assam.

I was much surprised, therefore, when I found it an extremely common species about Shillong, Khasi Hills (4,900 feet). I collected many specimens which have been sent to the British Museum and our Society's collection.

Sadiya, I may mention, the reported habitat of the solitary British Museum specimen (in 1890), is on the north bank of the Brahmaputra, within a few miles of the Himalayas, so that it is probable that the eastern ranges of these Hills are within the limit of its distribution. Calcutta as a habitat, I think, requires confirmation. The folds in the throat from which the specific name of this species is derived are not black in life, but a very beautiful deep ultramarine, and the scales in the folds are minute and regular, giving an appearance of velvet. There are two more or less conspicuous narrow black lines radiating from the eye, a lower running to the gape and an upper to above the gape, in other respects they accord with the description given by Boulenger.

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No. XX.—REMARKS ON THE AGAMOID LIZARD (*CALOTES JERDONII*).

This lizard is a common species in the Khasi Hills about Shillong. It is arboreal in habit as its colouration suggests. Those I encountered were